72 a bill for which has already passed the other house—be completed, and messages from San Francisco to New Yerk, and from New York or any other town on the Atlantic to San Francisco, be sent in two days? Commercial intelligence will then be conveyed from China to New York in twenty-two days, and to London in thirty-two days—or little less than half the time now required by the overland mail from India. The wants of the Chiness scople, the state of their markets, the crops, the demand for foreign goods—in short, everything that can affect commercial transactions with that distant country, will beknown in so short a period that no time will be lost inadspting trade and enterprise to the changes that nay have taken place; and where one or two shipments are now made in the course of a year, under circum-Eances of no ordinary risk, three or four will then be made with comparative safety. It is, therefore, but reasonable to say that the new line of mail steamships, as proposed, will find abundance of employment—not only by our own merchants, but those of Europe—and that it will form the most important and remunerative domnerous between the eastern shores of the old continent and the western world. In the absence of large and expensive fleets, the regular visits of our mail steamships to the islands of the Pasific and to Japan, as well as to the ports of China themselves, will serve as a protection to our commerce, and lend a certain prestige to our navigators and hardy whalers in those seas. Our government has been reproached by foreigners with not keeping a sufficient naval force in the Indian Archapelago and the Chinese seas to protect our merchantmen—and is has been tauntingly asserted that but for the British men of war, which act as high constables of those seas, scouring it of pirates, our commerce in those waters would be entirely annihilated. When our mail steamships shall regularly visit the coasts of China and Japan, touching at the Sandwich Islands, spreading intelligence in every direction, and increasing w egitimate means, civilization and Curistianity will spread so rapidly, and extend their humanising affuence so far and wide, that the maintenance of an armed force for the protection of commerce will be as unnecessary in those waters, as it is on the coast of Europe. Our advantageous geographical position, as regards the Asiatic mail service, equally applies to freights. Freights are the great drawbucks to commerce; hence, whatever diminishes freights—that is, whatever renders the expense and time of carrying goods less—adds to the profits of commerce, and to that extent increases and extends it. Have alreadyshown that the distance from Canton to London, by the way of San Francisco and New York, is, scarcely more than one half of that around the those; still, against that we have to put the loading and unloading on our Facific and Atlantic coasts, when we speak of freights. These processes involve great expense and some loss of time, and in a considerable measure counterbalance the advantages resulting from the shorter distance. Still, there are goods not of a bulky active, which are easily unloaded and shipped sgain, and these would, no doubt, at once take the shorter route. Bulky articles would probably continue to be shipped from China and Engle, until a ship canal is built across the Isdams of Darien, or until the greater upeed of the Facific Faircad would weigh still more leavily in the balance of time and saving of interest ugainst the boalence of time and saving of interest ugainst the cost of leading and unloading. These considerations, however, supply only to the carrying trade letween China and England, and no trade the trade of our iwn merchants for distribution at home, or to the shipment of assorted cargoes. Let us have the mail service list, and thereby the requisite means of intelligence, and we may safely leave the rest to the gening and china that we must look to, as the principal receler of our commerce with the East, and these (as i have already observed) from the extent of our country, and t hore valuable and less bulky than the raw materials which make freights for England, and occupies, therefore, less shipping, and fewer hands on shipboard. Bur exports of raw cotton alone furnish probably more imployment to shippers than the whole imports into the United States from England. It is clear, then, that our exports, in regard to bulk, exceed by far our imports, and that, consequently, if our trade were entirely confined to merchandise, many of our ships would be obliged to come home with but half a freight or in ballest. Still having an outpared, freight account they and that consequency of our ships would be obliged to come home with but half a freight or in ballast. Still, having an ottward freight secured, they could successfully compete with the ships of other nations, few of which would have either a full outward bound or homeward freight secured. But of late another species of trade has sprung up, adding largely to the remunerative profits of our merchants and ship-owners. It is the passenger and emigrant trade, which furnishes valuable home freights to all our ships for the coast of firstand, Ireland or Scotland, the ports of North Sos, Sweden and Demmark. the Batte and the coast of France. It is precisely those countries which consume our great staples and pay the outward freight of our shippers, while the people of those coun reight of our shippers, while the people of those countries themselves constitute the homeward cargo, and make up a full freight. It is the passenger trade which in late years has added so much to our shipping, and given such ascendancy to our commercial marine; and I maintain that what the passenger trade has done for our trans Atlantic commerce, it will also do for our commerce in the Pacific. Let a regular monthly in or demmunication be established between San Francisco and the ports of China and Japan, and a valuable trade of that nature will spring up, in regard to which we need not apprehend any competition. Instead, as is now the case, carrying principally Chinese adventurers, indigent laborers and vicious persons, between Shanghae or Canton to Chifornia. Chinese gentlemen, we althy merchants and men of leisure, might visit our country, and, perhaps, invest fortunes in our cuterprises. At first it was merely the harriy adventurer or exile from Europe who sought the shores of America; now a perfect exclus from the British isles and the European continent seems to be going on, depopulating whole States, and leading to a vast intercourse and an increasing correspondence by letter and telegraph between the two continents. Why should not similar changes be effected in the Pacific? The great mass of the Chinese and Japanese people are better educated than the masses in England or Ireland. There is not within the whole Celestial Empire, missionaries tells; a mad who cannot read and vrite, and the Chinese are, besides, an inquiring imaginative, ventures come people, confined and restricted merely by their government, and that government totering to its foundation. When the Chinese called all other nations "barbarians," they evidently considered only their Asticinnighors, and so far as they are concerned, the hinese had a right to boas of their superiority. They miderate and political economy, and all other actions, which will be attimulated and prove in the passenge of the continent. Nor will it only be the rank

When Mr Latham concluded the House adjourned:

Our Washington Correspondence.

Washington, Jan. 7, 1855.

The Brig Gen. Armstrong—Character of the Claim.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the bill for the relief of the claimants, in the case of the brig Gen. Armstrong, was, by unanimous consent, transferred from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, to the Committee of the Whole House. This argues well for this long neglected, but meritorious claim, and inspires the hope that justice, though tardy, will be done the claimants in this case by the present Congress, as in the case of the heirs of the Baron De Kalb.

As the case of the Gen. Armstrong has excited a general As the case of the Gen. Armstrong has excited a gen

as the case of the Gen. Armstrong has excited a general interest throughout the country, and has been the subject of much diplomatic correspondence, a word here, in explanation of the facts, may not be amiss.

The Gen. Armstrong was an American private armed brig, commanded by Captain Samuel. C. Reid, and while at anchor in the neutral port of Fayal, belonging to the dominions of Partural, was attacked by the gun to the dominions of Portugal, was attacked by the gur

to the dominions of Portugal, was attacked by the gun boats of a large British squadron, in violation of the laws of neutrality.

The squadron consisted of the Plantagenet, of 74 guns, the Rota, of 44 guns, and the brig Carnation, of 18 guns. The American brig carried only seven guns and ninety men. After a defence unparalleled in the history of naval warfare, the Americans sustained a loss of two killed and seven wounded; while the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, was between two and three hun-dred.

in killed and wounded, was between two and three hundred.

Out of this gallant engagement, which reflects such imperishable renown upon our naval prowess, grows the claim which is now before Congress for its action—a claim, the full and entire justice of which was asserted by Mr. Madison, on the 3d of January, 1815, and re-asserted by Presidents Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler and Taylor. The only difficulty in the way of an allowance of the claim, has been an erroneous construction placed upon the award made by the Emperor Napoleon, when umpire between this government and Portugal. A more careful examination of the whole cape has dissipated much of the opposition, and Congress will now mete out justice to those gallant men. The sommittees of both houses have reported unanimously in favor of the claim.

The Glorious Eighth—The Convention of the Soldiers of 1812—Nothing Doing at the Capitol.

Yesterday was one of the stirring days in our city; every street and avenue was enlivened with the sounds of martial music, and the heavy tramp of the citizen soldiery was heard on every hand. The volunteer regiment of the District of Columbia was on parade at an early hour, and presented a fine, soldierlike appearance. The Highlanders, with their beautiful new uniform of Scotch plaid, were the observed of all observers. In adwe had a long procession of the old soldiers of the war of 1812, who are now holding a convention here for concert of action in petitioning Congress for relief. Five hundred and sixty of these veterans, including some hundred and sixty of these veterans, including some dozen New York Indians, and one old negro, "with his martial cloak around him," are in attendance upon the convention, which organized yesterday, by the appointment of Judge Sutherland, of Pennsylvania, as President, and sundry vice-presidents, from all the States of the Union. With the whole volunteer regiment for an escort, the delegates to the convention proceeded to pay their respects to the President of the Enited States; but, at five o'clock, again assembled in the Fourth Presbytrian church, for business. Gen. Lealie Coombs, of Kentucky, chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a series of resolutions, (a copy of which I send you,) and supported them by a most interesting speech, in which he narrated some thrilling unwritten incidents of the late war. Various other speechs were made during the evening, and the convention adjourned to meet again to day.

Journed to meet again to day.

Nothing was done at the Capitol yesterday, and, therefore, I find but little of interest to communicate in the way of Congressional items. Both houses of Congress are in session again to-day, and business will not be again interrupted during the session.

## NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 9, 1855. The following bills were reported :-

Mr. PUTNAM's-Relative to unclaimed dividends of insurance companies; also to repeal the law prohibiting the circulation of bank notes under five dollars.

Mr. RICHARDS-To authorize the Sackett's Harbor Railroad Company to improve certain rivers; also to extend their pre-emption rights.

Also the bill taxing non-residents doing business in

Mr. SPENCER then laid on the table a resolution of inquiry as to the efficiency of the law respecting the assess

ments of incorporations.

Mr. Brooks submitted a resolution inquiring into the propriety of amending the general banking law, so that mortgages be taken at less value, and to allow the capt tal of no bank to be less than one hundred thousand

dollars.

Resolutions proposing an amendment to the consti-tution in relation to bribery were then taken up in com-mittee.

## Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 9, 1855.
The Governor's message was taken up in committee, and referred to appropriate committees without debate.

the police courts. By Mr. RHODES-To close South Tenth street, Williams

By Mr. AITKEN—To legalize primary elections in New

York; also to facilitate trials of the Court of Oyer and Mr. ODELL then introduced a bill to expedite the can-

vass of the special election in the Twenty-ninth Senate district, and moved its reference to a special committee.

Mr. ODELL then introduced a bill to expedite the canvass of the special election in the Twenty-ninth Senate district, and moved its reforence to a special committee. Mr. BOYAL was sorry to find that any member of that House would rise in his place to object to this reforence, or to throw any obstacle in the way of justice to the people of a district who were likely to be disenfranchised—he hoped not intentionally—when a most important question was pending in the legislature of the State.

Mr. LAMFORY dared scarcely trust himself to speak upon this subject, leat he should be tempted to say more than he desired, more perhaps than it was advisable to say at this time. He regretted very much that circumstances should have arisen tending to throw doubt and discredit upon nearly the first official act of a high State officer. He hoped that no wrong was intended to the Governor in the matter of the special election in the Twenty ninth district, but it was a fact that the election has been so fixed as to render it impossible, if the proceedings are regulated by the general law, that the seat should be filled before the United States Senatorial question has been disposed of. The Tuesday following the day of election was the earliest period when the vote could be canvassed, and that was the day on which the United States Senatorial question was to come before the Legislature. He could not tell what might be the result of the special election, but he demanded, as a matter of right, that the seat should be filled by some person, and that the people of the district should not be virtually disfranchised. He acknowledged a feeling of grief and humiliation in being obliged to come and ask of the House, as a matter of elarity, what is guaranteed to the people by the constitution as a matter of right. If the attempt to fill the vacuat seat should meet with serious opposition, he would however, bridle his tongue on this occasion, and since the fact is so well known, that the day of election has been so fixed as to render it impos

ference.

The bill was then referred as asked.

By Mr. STUYUSANT, requiring the police justices of New York to keep a record of convictions for vagrancy. By Mr. Rudden, to amend the law consolidating Wil-liamburg, Procklyn and Bushwick; also to establish fire limits is Brooklyn. Adjourned.

ALBANY, Jan. 9, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD.

On looking at your paper I find myself reported as laying on the table the resolution of inquiry into the condition of Savings Banks, when the fact was, I was the mover of the resolution. I will thank you to correct it, Yours respectfully,

F. W. WATERBURY,

Member from Westchester County.

Political Intelligence. Folitical Intelligence.
FOLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

The whig papers of Virginia counsel an abandonment of the usual State convention and the whig organization. They will probably merge into the Kuow Nothing party. Meanwhile, Mr. Wise is actively canvassing the State, and speaking to the democracy of each county. The Virginia struggle bids fair to be invely and interesting. OUR DOMINICAN CORRESPONDENCE

tinuance of the Excitement—Grand Political Stroke of the Annointed Soulouque—Louis Napoleon and Padre Eligs—How Santana is Bullied and the Americans Eligs-How Sentana is Busses and the Albert Hated-The Treaty Negotiations in and out of Congress-International Law-What will be Done at

Our situation is rather novel and extraordinary here in Santo Domingo. The Dominican government is in a state of silent blockade by the naval forces of France and England. It is an every day occurrence to blockade and Legismo. It is an every day occurrence to blockade a seaport, but to blockade a government, to invest it, to subjugate the action of a nation by force, yet without declaring war, is something new under the sun. Our neighbor Soulouque must have the credit. He has had the cunning to make use of England and France for his own private purposes, and is in a fair way to make them conquer the whites for him without costing him a dol-lar. Soulouque is not the thick-headed, thick-lipped, stupid negro Mr. Bigelow represents him. He is as black and cruel as his infernal majesty of still warmer re-gions, but he has also enough of his sharpness to keep the French and English war steamers doing his errands, and may shove them into a war with the United States

for his own exclusive benefit.

When Ventura Baez was President of the republic, Soulouque made a bargain with him to deliver Dominica to Hayti, but the plot was discovered and Baez was exiled.
One of the projectors of this plot against the whites,
was a priest, named Elias, who, as the price of his
treason, was to be made archbishop of the whole
island, through the induence of France. This Haytien padre was exiled with Baez, and, like him, went to France, and was made much of by Louis Napoleon, who bought him body and soul for the cheap decoration of Santo Domingo to excite a revolution, and kill off the white government. The French Consul-General compelled the Dominican government to receive him, al-though Soulouque himself could hardly be a more bitter pill for the whites than this Haytien priest. The mo-ment he landed he commenced preaching a crusade against treating with the Americans, and organized a party to bring back Baez, and raise the Haytien flag.

The city of Santo Domingo is a dirty, crowded town,

less than a mile square (within the walls), and pretty much controlled by the negroes and foreign merchants. The trade is in the hands of a half dozen Jews, who hate the Americans, and are entirely devoted to France and England. The Dominican government deserves the fate it has met, for planting itself in such a nest of traitors, and where it is also forever under the gups of the French and English men of-war. The whites, and all the solid respectable population throughout the country, are in favor of the Americans, but they are discouraged by the cold and sluggish action of the United States. They can see that Faustin the First is too smart for them, and the Domi. nican government dares not trust to the slow movements of American policy. It had hardly signed a treaty with the United States when five ships of war came up here, and, without calling it a blockade, they took positions to command the city, and stopped the treaty. Maxime Raybaud manages this business; he goes at any hour from daybreak to midnight to see the President, who never dares refuse him an audience, and dictates his action with regard to the United States. The English Consul lackeys his steps with the most ludicrous servility, and between them and their ships of war, poor Santana has an uneasy life. When Raybaud arrived, the Dominican Congress was about to meet for the purpose of ratifying the treaty, but the Consuls ordered Santana not to send it in. He saw the squadron from his window, and held it back. The Dominican Congress had been called there to ratify the treaty, but the members were told that France and England would bring Base and a Haytien army upon them, and Congress adjourned in a flurry to avoid taking up the treaty. Several members of Congress went to the American Plempotentiary, and notified him that no free action could be expected of that body uncer these threats and the guns of France and England. Seeing this, and that the Consuls had blockeded the Executive as well as the Congress, General Canneau wrots to the government and the foreign Consuls to the effect that his government was treating with the Dominicans only, and would not submit to the dictation or interference of the diplomatic agents of Europe.

This was a shower bath for the Consuls—they began to recollect how large the Yankee Congress had taiked about foreign interiernee, and it was just possible all this insulting dictation might arouse it to deeds. They quit crowing about what the Baltic fleet—especially the famous bomb ketch Fanfarron—was coming here to do with the Yankees, and changed their course about the treaty. They directed Santana to put the treaty before Congress, and have it sufficated their course about the treaty. They directed Santana to put the treaty before Congress, and have it sufficated their course about the treaty. They directed Santana to put the treaty before Congress, and he Padre Elias had arranged it through their European tools in Congress. Amendments highly insulting to the United States.

Raybaud and Padre Elias had arranged it through their European tools in Congress, who were to propose and discuss them. Everything was ready for the scientific attack—if not slaughter—of the treaty, when all at once the word ran like ty, and between them and their ships of war, poor San, tana has an uneasy life. When Rayboud arrived, the

Others say the treaty is not withdrawn, and that the American plenipotentiary can have no such power over the treaty after it is signed. A member of the Dominican Congress told me that when Rayband found he could not bring out an insulting correspondence between the Dominican executive and this tete de fer of an American plenipotentiary, he sent two of the ministers up to his eagle's nest, on the heights of San Carlos, to preach international law, and force him into explanations. But it appears they made nothing out of it. General eagle's nest, on the heights of San Carlos, to presch in ternational law, and force him into explanations. But it appears they made nothing out of it. General Carneau told them plainly "the treaty was a nullity, per ze, as one of the primary conditions of a treaty—namely, the independent and free action of the contracting parties—was wanting on the part of Dominica; that granting the Dominican republic was ree from foreign coercion at the moment of its signature, this was no longer the case—that in the annihilation of the independent action of the Dominican govvernment, and of its power to render the proposed equivalent on its side of the contract, the uncompleted contract was annihilated with them. He said he was authorized by his government to treat with the Dominican republic, and not with France and England, and, therefore, when Erance and England usurped the power to carrest the treaty or control its ratification, it became something which his government had not contemplated, and had altogether ceased to exist as a free contract between the two sovereign and independent republics. He also said, in reply to Raybaul's position, that his powers ended with the signature of the treaty; that he, "the American Plempotentiary, represented that act until it was ratified by one of the powers, and submitted to the other for the last action; but the treaty having changed its conditions, through foreign interference, while still incomplete, it is now vold, and of no effect."

Is this true international law? or is it, as the Haytien party say, only Gen. Canneau's law! If this is true, it has upset the French, English and Haytien project of sending off the Yankees in disgust, by foreing the Dominican Congress to reject the treaty. There is something so queer and perplexed in the face of the British Count, and so sour and yellow in Raybaul's, that no one doubts it in St. Domingo. Now, what will the U. States do with this blockade? Will they send down aship and drop a bomb or two in San Domingo, to show these people they a

Capt. Moulton, of brig Oxford, arrived on Monday morngenerally brisk. The new crop of coffee was coming in, and was selling at \$112 a \$122, Haytien currency. There were a number of vessels in port. The Oxford brings about 700 bags of coffee of the new crop. The place was very healthy.

Distress at Cape Verd Islands.

Capt. Rider, of brig Planet, arrived at Boston on Saturday, and has furnished the following sarnest appeal, which explains itself. Capt. R. brings letter-bags from the United States African squadron:

AN AFFALT OTHE ARRIGAN PROPER.

It is but a little over twenty years since the people of the Cape Verd Islands, then in a state of starvation and unbounded distress, appealed to the sympathy and benevience of the citizens of the United States for food and relief under the terrible dispensations of Divine Provinence—and now again, we, the people of Boavista and Sal, have to pour into your ear the grievous tale of distress and want.

For the past two years these two islands have been entirely destitute of the necessary rkins to promote the cultive ion and growth of the coarse grains upon which the inhabitants principally subsist; but the last year we were supplied, and more particularly the poor, through the sacrifice of all, or the greater part, of the little possessions, with sufficient to sustain life, from the other islands of the group; but during the past season for rain the drought was universal among the islands, and the most favored will excreely produce snough for their consumption—and we know not where ty turn for our own daily food. Gloom and death are depicted in every countenance, and already the pinching pages of hunger are felt by the poor and destitute; and ere long, if not speedily relieved, death will be staiking abroad amongst us with which to purchase food—our stock of cattle and goats is exhausted, and only through the kind hearts and hand of charity can we expect or hope for relief. In your prosperity and abundance, spare something for our relief—and may God reward and bless you.

A. A. F. MARTINS, United States Vice Consul Island of Sal, Cape Verd Islands, Nov. 18, 1854.

less you.

A. A. F. MARTINS, United States Vice Consul
Island of Sal, Cape Verd Islands, Nov. 18, 1884.

The Mayor and the Ten Governors.

PINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNCIL—THE GOVERNORS CAVING IN—THE WAY THE JUSTICES DISCHARGE PRISONERS.

A meeting of the Board of Ten Governors was held

resterday afternoon in the Rotunda in the Park, at four o'clock—Governor Townsend, President, in the chair.

Present, Draper, Henry, West, Smith, Taylor, Tiemann and Dugro. From the weekly statement it appears that there are now 6,788 persons under charge of

the Superintendent of the Workhouse, as follows:—
By Justice Clarke, 870; Stuart, 635; Osborne, 649;
Boyd, 616; Wood, 157; Welsh, 165—Total, 3,093.
Also, a return showing the number of discharges granted by each Justice, where the vagrant has been in confinement for a period of from one to twenty days only, although committed for a term of from one to six months. Also, the total number discharged by the said Justices during the year 1854.
Discharged within twenty days—By Justice Clarke, 71; Stuart, 129; Osborne, 10; Bogart, 18; Wood, 9; Welsh, 6. Discharged above twenty days—By Justice Clarke, 69; Stuart, 63; Osborne, 46; Bogart, 25; Welsh, 6. Aggregate number discharged, 432.

The number of discharges by city Judges and others, (upon writs of habeas and certiorari,) the commitments being defective, or not recorded, has been 92—Total, 524.
This document was ordered on file.

This document was ordered on file.

The following communication from Robert J. Dillon, the Corporation Counsel, was then read:—

the Corporation Counsel, was then read:—
OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, JANUARY 9, 1855.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE:
GENTLEMEN.—I have received your resolution requesting the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation as to the legal relations, if any, existing between the Mayor and the Department of the Governors of the Almshouse, and whether the department is legally bound to furnish to the Mayor the documents asked for in his communication?" Accompanying your resolution is the letter of the Mayor requesting you to furnish him "with copies of specifications and abstracts of such contracts now on file in and made by your department, which are in course of being performed or have not been commenced, with such information in relation thereto as may enable him to comprehend the obligation of the city and of the contractor in every instance."

to comprehend the obligation of the city and of the contractor in every instance."

First; Prior to the year 1849, the Almahouse department, in all its branches, was under the exclusive management and control of the Common Council, who appointed all the officers and disbursed all the moneys appropriated for the use or that department. By the act of the 6th of April, in the year 1849, the legislature enacted a radical change in the system, deprived the Common Council of all powers over the Department and delegated them to a Board of Governors to be elected by the people. The sections of that act which are material to the present inquiry are as follows, to wit:—

Legislature enacted a radical change in the system, deprived the Common Council of all powers over the Department and delegated them to a Board of Governors to be elected by the people. The sections of that act which are material to the present inquiry are as follows, to wit:—

See. I. The Almshouse Department of the city and county of New York, including therein the Almshouse proper, and the support and relief of the poor, the County Lunatic Asylum, and the nurseries for poor and destitute children, the Penitentiary, the City Prison Bridewell and the other prisons and houses of detention in said city, with the hospitals connected therewith, except the Sheriff's Jail in Eldridge street, and the House of Sefuge, shall hereafter be under the exclusive control and management of a Board of Governors, to consist of ten persons, who shall be named and styled "The Governors of the Almshouse.

Section 4. Said Board of Governors shall have the full and exclusive power to govern, manage and direct the several institutions hereinbefore mentioned; to appoint such wardens, chaplains, physicians and clerks as may be necessary; to define their respective duties and authority to prescribe the number and duties of the various subordinates to be employed therein, and to fix the amount of their compensation, and shall generally possess all the powers and authority now by law conferred, and be subject to the duties imposed on the Commissioners of the Almshouse in said city, the Common Council of the said city and the Pearl of Supervisors of said county, in respect to the said department and the sail institutions.

See. 12. The Board of Supervisors of said county shall annually raise and collect by tax upon the real and personal property taxable in said city and county, such sum of money as said Board of Governors shall from time to time require for the purposes of this act, to be applied by said overview of the Almshouse has a property of the Almshouse has property and personal property that shall be to lique of the Almshouse hepa

Secondly—Frior to the passage of the act creating the Board of Governors, the charter of the city was amended by an act passed the second of April, in the same year. By the 17th section of that act they were made a department of the city government. It provided as follows:—Section 17. There shall be an executive department known as the 'Almshouse Department,' which shall have cognizance of all matters relating to the Almshouse and prisons of said city, the chief officers thereof shall be called the 'Governors of the Almshouse;' they shall consist of the number, derive and hold their offices, and be charged with the duties, powers and responsibilities as prescribed by the act entitled 'An act to provide for the government of the Almshouse and Penitentiary in the city and county of New York,' referring to the act not then passed, but doubtless then upon the tables of the Legislature intended to be passed.

By the 21st section of the same act it is provided that "the Mayot and each Board of the Common Council may at any time require the opinion in writing of the head of any department, upon any subject relating to his department, or any information possessed by him in relation thereto;" and the question now arises, whether this section is applicable to the Governors of the Almshouse. It might be argued, with some plausibility, that this section was intended to refer only to those subjects upon which the Mayor might possibly be called upon to act or advise, and that it cannot refer to those over which he has no jurisdiction. But the language of the section is broad, general, and comprehensive, without limit or restriction, and inasmuch as it tends to promote publicity in the management of public affairs, it should, in my judgment, receive a liberal construction. I am therefore of opinion that the Board is "legally bound to furnish to the Mayor the information asked for in his communication." Respectfully submitted.

Mr. Dugbo wanted to know what kind of a document

document. After it was finished.

Mr. Dugno wanted to know what kind of a document

document. After it was finished.

Mr. Dugro wanted to know what kind of a document that was. Who authorized the Corporation Counsel to make a report of that kind? He was willing to give the Mayor the information he asked for. Let him have all he wishes. The report don't say the Board are bound to give any official an account of their transactions at all.

Mr. West read a paragraph in the report, to show the gentleman was mistaken. The report didn't say so.

Mr Dugno—The President of the Board is the proper one to look to for information, and why don't he ask him? There are ten men in this Board, and in my opinion, every one of them is as honest as Fernando Wood, Mayor of New York.

Mr. Wistr—It was my motion to refer this to the Corporation Counsel, as I had serious doubts whether the Mayor had any right to question us on matters that come exclusively under our control. But I am willing to give this information, and I therefore move the following:—

Resolved, That the clerk of this Board furnish the information called for by the communication of his Honor the Mayor, bearing date January 1, 1855.

The motion was put, and carried unanimously, without any further debate.

Over two hours were spent by the Board in reading requisitions for the various departments under their charge.

Mr. Townsend announced the following standing committees for the year 1855:—

Lunatic Asylum—Henry and Taylor.

Out Door Poor—West and Draper.

Panitentiary and Smallpov Hospitals—Tiemann and Draper.

Panitentiary and Smallpov Hospitals—Tiemann and Draper.

Resolull's Island—West and Smith.

Penitentiary and Smallpov Hospitals—Tiemann and Draper.

Randall's Island—West and Smith.

Stork—Taylor, Henry and Herrick.

Supplike—Duke, Riemann and Dugro.

Workhouse—Draper, Henry, Duke and Tiemann.

Salaries—Taylor, Henry, Smith and Tiemann.

Almshouse—Dugro and Herrick.

Bellevue Hospital—Smith and Dugro.

City Cometery—Draper, West and Smith.

City Prisons—Duke and Dugro.

Colored Homogast Orphan Asylum—Tiemann and Smith Conference—Herrick, Tiemann, Taylor and Henry.

Finance—West, Smith and Herrick.

A New Kind of Durk.—The New Orleans Crescent says that a Frenchman, thinking his honor damaged by another Frenchman's insult, challenged the insulter to fight. The challenged having the choice of weapons, and standing in wholesome dread of "bullets and blades." as Bob Acres says, chose hoop poles. Of course, the fight came off with the selected tools; and the wounded henor of each was healed by having his body, head and shoulders, badly bruised.

The Unemployed Workingmen.
NOTHER MASS MEETING IN THE PARK—MESSES.
SMITH AND PAUL ABOUT—SPERCHES AND EARNNERS—SOME FUN—A PROCESSION DECIDED UPON.

A large number of unemployed men assembled in the City Hall park, between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday City Hall park, between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday forencon, in order, as set forth, to consider the best means of procuring relief by work, and to denounce again a resort to the soup kitchens and other charitable food establishments as degrading to the able bodied and industrious mechanic or honest laborer. About five hundred persons were assembled at moon, and to say the truth they constituted a very motley assemblage. There were some respectable looking mechanics present, who were evidently hardly pressed upon by the "hard times," but they were very few in comparison to the number of newly arrived Irish laborers, who crowded around, and who evidently never added to the material wealth or industrial resources of their own country. This last industrial resources of their own country. This last named class consumed as much tobacco in the course

industrial resources of their own country. This last named class consumed as much tobacco in the course of an hour as would feed many a hungry family if they had its cash price. The usual quota of little boys, always on hand on such occasions, made up the remainder of the assemblage.

The cld banners (the inscriptions on which we have published,) were hoisted in front of the City'Hall, whilst Mesars, Paul and Smith bore up two large flags of white calico, with a black star inscribed in the centro of each. Towering over all was a board with the following inscription:—"Have we not all one father? hath not one God created us? why do we deal treacherously every man against his brother, by profaming the covenant, of our fathers?"—Melachi 2: chap. 10 v.—

Mr. SMITH ascended the steps of the Hall and commenced an address from the above text, showing that God had intended that a community of interests should prevall in the human family, but the capitalists of New York had set his well aside and deat treacherously with their brothers—hence the present distress. The capitalists, who did nothing, or produced nothing, got all, but the working man was robbed, and then told to starve or go beg for soup. He would never do that. He wanted work, and work only, and to earn his living in the midst of plenty. This he must have. He counselled peace and would never advise illegal measures, but the people must be fed.

A Voice.—It's ten minutes past twelve now—get us our dinner. (Laughter.)

Mr. SMITH.—I caunot now do that, but I would advise that a committee of twelve men be appointed for each ward, to consult on the best means of combining the strength of the working men, in order to decide on some suitable demonstration by procession or otherwise.

ANOTHER VOICE.—Oh, shut up. A Committee cannot feed us. We must have bread. (Cheers.)

Mr. Smith's motion was put and declared carried.

Mr. PAUL said that talk would not de—they must have action. God would be humbled. The working men had produced the palaces of the city; they produced

Chief's office to hear Mr. Matsell's decision on the property question.

In the meantime another speaker, whose name our reporter could not learn, but who was known to the crowd as the "one-legged man," addressed the people, and advised them to disperse for the present, and meet to-morrow morning (this day), when a procession would be formed, which would march through the leading streets with banners.

This advice ultimately prevailed, amidst great confusion, as some outsiders counselled an immediate attack on one of the markets.

The following note was left in our office during the afternoon:-

afternoon:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The workingmen of New York city, this day assembled in public meeting in the Park, have come to the resolution of marching in procession, quietly and peaceably, through the city, on to-morrow, (Wednesday,) to start at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Park, for the purpose of awakening to public sympathy in their regard—not, however, with the desire of getting charity—but of procuring work, as soon as possible. Their committee request that you will have the kindness to notfy the same in your issue of to-morrow morning.

WM. B. ROCHE, in behalf of the Committee.

Mails for Penang, Singapore and China.

(From the Washington Intelligencer, Jan. 9.)

We are requested to say that the mails for Fenang, Singapore and China will in future be forwarded from England once a month only, instead of twice a month, as heretofore, and that the packet service, which hitherto has not extended beyond Hong Kong, will be carried on to Shanghae.

The mails for the above places, commencing with those of January, will be made up in London on the 4th of every month for despatch by the packet from Southampton, and on the evening of the 9th of every month for despatch via Marseilles, excepting when the 4th or 9th falls on a Sunday, on which occasions the mail via Southampton will be made up on the evening of the 3d, and that via Marseilles on the evening of the 10th of the month.

Interesting to Remitters.—The Memphis Eagle has been requested by the post office authorities of that city to caution the public against making any remittances which may have to pass through the mail on the route between Nashville and Cincinnati, as a great deal of money has been recently lost between those cities. Between Memphis and Nashville remittances through the mail will be safe enough. It is only beyond Nashville that any danger is apprehended.

## MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

	ements of Ocea	n Steamer	
NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE
	Liverpool	. New York	Dec. 5
	Liverpool	Bosten	Jan.
Atlantic	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Star of the Wes	t New York	San Juan, N	ic Jan. 1
St. Louis	New York	Havre	
Atta		Liverpool	Jan. 1
Crescent City		. Hav. and N.	
City of Manches		Liverpool	
Glasgow		.Glasgow	
North Star	New York	Aspinwall	

All packages and letters intended for the New York Herald should be sealed.

Port of New York, January 9, 1855.

Port of New York, January 9, 1855.

CLEARED.

Steamship Atlantic, West, Liverpool, E.K. Collins.
Steamship Black Warrior, Bullock, New Orleans and Haven and London Co.

Ship American Union, Otis, Liverpool, Newmith & Sons.
Ship Catherine, Edwards, Antwerp, L. Byerson Ailluribut.
Ship Francis, Cutter, Havana, Russell & Vining,
Bark Ellenore (Swe) Beckman, Malsea, Punch & Meincke,
Bark Ellenore (Swe) Beckman, Malsea, Punch & Meincke,
Bark Warren, Consry, Ponce, Dole & Co.
Bark Deney, Averill, Nuevitas, H.D Brockman,
Bris Beaver, Nickerson, Frankfort, Pillsbury & Sanford,
Bris Wander (Br.) Davison, Trinidad, D.R. De Wolff,
Bris Hotense (Port), Mello, Fayal, Dabney & Cunninglam,
Bris Nisibis (Br.), Callahan, St. Johns, N.F., Barrow Bros.

Brig Neander (Br), Davison, Irminan, Dr & De WollingBrig Hortenee (Port), Mello, Fayal, Dabuey & Cunningham.

Brig Nisibis (Br), Callahan, St Johns, NF, Barrow Bros.
Schr Mary Eddy, Cole, New Orleans, N B Brigham.

Schr Mary, Robins, Newbern, Davis & Holmes.
Schr Barlow, Robins, Newbern, Davis & Holmes.

Schr Bergen, Meyes, City Point, J Hunter & Co.

Schr Bergen, Meyes, City Foint, J Hunter & Lord.

Steamer Kennebec, Copes, Philadelphia, Sandford's Line.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Southerner, Ewan, Charleston, 55 hours, with
modes and passengers te Spofford, Tileston & Co. Jan 7, 13

FM, 20 miles S of Hatterns, exchanged signals with steamship Jas Adger, hence for Charleston. Has been detained 24
hours by heavy fog.

Steamship Augusts, Lyon, Savannah, Jan 6, with modes and
passengers, to S L Mitchill. 7th inst, S 15 FM, Hatteras
Light N by W 15 miles distant, exchanged signals with
steamship Knoxville, hence for Swannah.

Ship Southampton, Pratt, London and Portemouth, 20
days, with modes and 200 passengers, to Griswold, Morgan &
Wiley.

Ship Cathaya (Br), Winder, Manila, 115 days, with hemp,

Ship Southampton. Pratt. London and Portemouth, 20 days, with mase and 20 passengers, to Griswold, Mergan & Wiley.

Ship Cathaya (Br.), Winder, Manila, 115 days, with hemp, to R Irvin & Co. Nov 18, lat 35 %2 ., lon 18 30, spoke Br ship Merlin, from Calcutta for Liverpool, 60 days out; Jan 7, lat 37, lon 74, spoke steamship George Law, hence for Aspinwall. Theil C has experienced heavy weather, sprang fore and mainyard, split sails, &c.

Bark Helen & Frances (of Portland). York, Newcastla, 45 days, with coal and iron, to Barcelay & Livingston. Dec 31, days, with coal and iron, Sateamer Fullon, in search of U S days, with coal and iron, Sateamer Fullon, in search of U S days, with coal and Iron, Samman, Bremes, 37 days, with mase and 170 passengers, to Foppe & Co. Experienced heavy weather on the passage, and had one birth.

Bark Chanticleer, Pierce, Rio Janeiro, 28 days, with offse, to M M Freeman & Co. Nov 24, off Rass Island, exchanged signals with brigg Fairy, hd intel Rio; same time, saw a large cipper selr, showing a blue burges with white letters, but could not read them, Dec 5, lat 17 S, lon 39, as was an Am hark showing a red signal with white square in the conten, 12th, lat 52 & 1, lon 343, as was high Bontic Shackford, from Rio Janeiro for Robile; Nov 28, lat 16 20 S, lon 23, spoke bark Bark Kanawha, Barshall, Menselro for New York.

Bark Kanawha, Barshall, Menselro for New York.

Bark Wild Piecon, Patterson, Ambris, S W Coast of Africa, 44 days, with palm oil, coffee, ore, &c, to Caballas Ruberia & Co.

Brig Wild Piecon, Patterson, Ambris, S W Coast of Africa, 44 days, with palm oil, coffee, ore, &c, to Caballas Ruberia & Co. We Work.

Brig Wild Piecon, Patterson, Ambris, S W Coast of Africa, 44 days, with palm oil, coffee, ore, &c, to Caballas Ruberia & Co. Ruberia &

Riley. Schr Sarah Maria (of Cold Spring), Jones, Havana, 12 days, via Delaware Breakwater, with oranges, to T Gilmartin. Experienced heavy weather.

Schr Baniel & Morshon, Graham, Wilmington, NC, 8 days, with cetton, to McCready, Mott & Co. Had heavy weather; lost part of deek load.

Schr Three Sons, Higby, Wilmington, NC, 8 days, with naval stores, to mater.

Sobr Apa, Moris, Conkilly, Newberp, NC, 7 days.

Wind during the day, NNE.

Memoranda.

Bark Frederick Warren, of Boston, 368 tons, about twenty years old, has been sold at London for £2,100, and is now under the British flag.

New ship Highland Chief, built at Richmond, Me, which was a few weeks since incorrectly reported to have been sold in Boston, was sold last week to Col Thomas D Robinson, of Bath, for £41,000.

Bath, for \$41,000.

LAUNCHED—At Millbridge, Me. 2d inst, by Mr Eschiel Dyer, a fine bark of \$96 tons, called the Crusado. Capt Wm If Rich will command her.

Further unavailing efforts have been made to get the new bark aftent, which was attempted to be launched from the yard of Mr. Thompson, in Bristol, on the 3d inst. Casks have been put under her, and other means used; but she has thus far been moved only about twanty feet from where she first stopped. Further efforts will be made as soon as the tides serve. Her counterpart, the Occan's Favorite, it is expected will be launched the next full tides.

Herald Martne Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 9, 4 P.M.—Arr steamship City of Boston, Baker, Roston; bark Oal, Ryder, do: chru Forest, Baker, do; Henry May, Stapleford, Nork.

Lid brig Brooklyn, Leighton, Boston; schr John Perkins, Heinhinson, Nevis, WI; steamer M Sandford, Sandford, My York.

BR BARK PRINCE ARTHUR, supposed lost near Manils, is stated to have nothing insured on the cargo in this city, as at first stated. It is insured in Boston, in the manner before published. The consignees have strong hopes that she has been fallen in with by the British steamer sont to look atter, and towed her into port. When last seen was 25 or 31 miles from land.

siter, and towed her into port. When last seen was 25 or 32 miles from land.

Bark Gallego, Ellery, from Buenos Ayres for Chinohas Islands, was towed to Montevideo Oct 29, for repairs, her great draught of water making it impracticable at Buenos Ayres.

Bark Hv Kelsev, which was discharging at Buenos Ayres Nov 2, would be surveyed as soon as the cargo was out, as she leaked the whole passage, and was still leaking.

Bark Scort Dvera, ashore above Buenos Ayres, is stated in accounts of 6th November as not likely to be got off.

Brig Nero, Simmons, hence for Fars, was wrecked at the mouth of the river on the 9th ult; vassel and cargo a total loss. Capt S and crew had a narrow ceape in their boats, and arrived at Fars neat day in Br each Till lit. The N was an A2 vessel of 50 tons register, built at Dorchester, Md, in 1849, and owned by Mesers Corning, Bento & Co of this city. Vessel and cargo fully insured in Wall street.

PORTUGUESE RAIGHIZZO, from Bahia (supposed for Portagal), in a heavy NNE gale, Nov 22, lost all her sails and several spars, and sprung sleak, when the captain and crew were taken off, Dec 6, in lat 35 25, ion 25 30, by ship Heary Pratt, below Haltimore from Liverpool. When abandoned the vessel had six feet water in her hold, and gaining at the rate of two feet per hour.

Brig Wacissa from New York, before reported arrived at St Marks, is stated to have been ashore on Holt's Point 29th ult.

SCHE SARAH D SPARES, Eston, from Now Haven, in ballast, while coming tarough Hurigate night of 5th, was run, into by steambest State of Maine, which struck her amid sips, and completely out her down and capsized her. The captain and crow were saved.

Spoken.

captain and crew were saved.

Ship Wild Duck, Hamilton, hence (Aug 13) for San Francisco, Sept 20, lat 26 S, lon 35 45 W (was before reported no date, lat 57 18 S, lon 67 17 W).

Ship Northern Crown, hence (July 29) for Austration of the Company of the Company

AMERIC (S W Coast
Nov 25.
BUENOS AVRES
barks Isabella,
Erenholm: J
Maxwell,
T A ! W
Occar
Scott

ort Dec 4.

ar Blooming Youth, Peniston,
ale slight repairs.
tabt Nov 9 bark Chiifornia, Mitchell,
or N York, Idg.
—In port Dec 18 brig Zaza, Van Buren,
7a, to finish Idg for N York (last reported at
20). ort Bee 4.

INA.

OR Honoming Youth, Peniston,
Ace slight repairs.

Lath Nov 9 bark California, Mitchell,
from Bue.

Or Nyork, Ids.
Porro — In port Dee Is brig Zara, Van Buren,
hence for 1 ra, to finish Idg for Nyork dast reported at
Laguayra N 20.

Rio Jang, no—In port Nov 2s ships Grey Eagle, Kinsman,
from Philadelphia, dieg; Marion, Hallet, from Boston, do;
Ceral, Manchester, from Fayal, whaler; Jarka Rainbow,
Etchberger, from Perambuno for Philadelphia, to load in a
day or two: Mary Elizabeth, Statson, from Boston, diag;
Hamilton, Kellum, de; Justian, Black, from Liverpool, do;
Z D, Baxter, fm Cadiz, do; Indua, Thompson, fm Battimore,
do; Panama, Graves, from Lisbon, do; Spirit of the Sea,
Clifford, from Boston, do; Rapid, Pike, from Newcastle, do;
Joseph Butler, White, from Medicid, whaler; brigs Feanobsect, Emery, from Banger, disc thio, Startling, Aberdeen,
Lewen, from Montevideo, repairing.

St Thomas—Arr Due 2s brigs Addy Swift, Foster, Nyork,
C C Billings, Ceok, St Croix; Zitt, bark F S Cassanova,
Webber, Nyerk; brig African, Trimble, Guadaloupe; 224,
sech Mirada, Bowe, Antigua, (and sid 23d for Turks Island;)
25th, schrg Isaac W Hughes, Fields, St Vincent; Governor,
Watson, Grenada; Harriet, Richardson, Dominique, Cand
sid asme day for St Domingo; 25th, brig Baltic, (Br Richardon, NYerk, Sid Zd, steamship Benjamin Franklin, forBarbadees and other windward uslands, with the English
mail and passengers; 25th, bark Catharino Augusta, for Lagonyra, where her agents expect to effect a sale of her.
Zanzizaka—No Am vessel at Zanzizaka Swanu, John -

mail and passengers, 25th, bark Cathavine Augusta, for Lagunyin, where her agenies of spectral asks of her.

Zanzinan—No Am vessel at Zanzibar Sept 24.

BALTIMORE—Art Jan S steamer Thomas Swann, Johnson, New York; ships Museongus, Carter, Liverpool 35 days; Altert, (ifven) Meyer, Bremen; herls Frederick Augusta, Could be the American Steamer of Says; Sarah II Snow, Steamer of Says; Sarah II Snow, Could be the Steamer of Says; Sarah II Snow, Steamer of Says; Sarah II Snow, Steamer of Says; Sarah II Snow, Charles and Says; Sarah II Snow, Steamer of Says; Barah Says; Botton 7 days; B Colorod, Parks, Caribbean Sea, (incorrectly reported spoken fron Chinea Islando); Despatch, Harriotz, Turks island; brigger, Jahlent, Hill, Saco, Me; Santa Clara, Ellingwood, Eastport, see disasters; Wm R Kibbey, Booze, Glorande; Abbutsford, Cooper, Caribbean Sea, Margaret, Mahoney, St John, N B; schrs Iram Smith, Rogers, Fall River; Sharon, Thurston, Eastport, Me, via Portland, where she put in to repair, as before reported; Alice Mowe, Pike, Rum Key, Alice, Howell, New York; Georgia, Mitchell, St Thomas via Turks Island; Billow, (Br) Day, Dominica, Below ship illy Fratt, Emery, frm Liverpool. Cld ship Minerva, (Brem) Weiting, London; brig Hobart, Jordan, West Index, Caribo, Dolphin, Parker, West Indies; Kalos, Matthews, September of Medical Steamer, Standard, Standavin, Stan

BATIC-Cid Jan 6 ship Escort (new, 185 tonn), Miller, Mollie.

BATH-Cid Jan 6 ship Escort (new, 185 tonn), Miller, Mollie.

BUCKSPORT-Arr Jan 3 sehr Hydrangea, NYork.

BUCKSPORT-Arr Jan 3 sehr Hydrangea, NYork.

BOWN SES BOLK-Arr and a 16 and a sehr FM Dyer, Brown SES BOLK-Arr and a 16 and a sehr FM Dyer, Brown SES BOLK-Arr and a 18 lingtine, Higgins, Blageins, Bostons, For Tangeir; also ald bark Jac Cook brige Gascile, Caribbee, Samuel B., Judith Somes, Virginis, Lincoln Wobb, Rio Grande, and Susan (Br); sehrs E G Buxton Saxon, Westpert, Mary E Gage, Pilot Fieb, Vendovi, and St Stephen.

Arr Jan Sechrs Benj L Berry, Sharp, Boston for "Morristown," NJ; Elliot, Bucksloo, do do. In port at 9 AM, wind light from NW, the showe arrivals of to-day, and sehr Lake.

Returned 5th, P M, on account of headwind, bark James Cook, brigs Virginia, Lincoln, Webb; sehrs E G Buxton, Saxon, and Vendovi. Sid sehr Benj L Berry, Elliot. Passed by bark Macon, Mayo, from Saxonnah for Hoston.

Arr 7th, schrs Magaolis, Nickerson, Baltimore for Portland, with loss of jibs, jibbooms and foretopmast. Sid bark James Cook; brigs Virginia, Lincoln Webb; schrs E G Buxton, Saxon, Vendovi.

In port 5th, at 9 A M, wind light from NW, schrs Lake, Marcollis, W. W. L. Leven, Marcoll & Webb; Sehr B G Buxton, Saxon, Vendovi.

In port 8th, at PAM, wind light from NW, schrs Lake, Magnolia.

JACKSONVILLE—Arr Jan 1 schr Henry Curtis, Hoplins, Boston, to load for Barbadoes. Cld prev to 20th ult, brig 1sa, Williams, Havana.

NEW ORLEANS—No arrivals or clearances Jan 1. Arr 2d ships Oregon, Porter, London 1sth Nov; Tigress, Law-rence, Bristol, Eng. 2sth Nov; Maris, Green, Rio de Janeiro; Muzart, Ghan Porto Rice, Hudson, White, New York; Maid of Orleans, Dennis, New York; Quebec, Emerson, Phila; Horizon, Stone, Boston, barks Velouity, Donne, Charleston; M Williamson, Vance, Philadelphia; brig Samuel J Peters, mith. Havana. Cld ships Northern Belle, Jones, Idverpool; Adonis, (Brem) Bosse, Bremen; brig Catherina, (Meck), Kross, Cork and a market, schr E 8 Janes, Westoott, Philadelphia.

mith, Havana. Cld ships Northern Helle, Jones, Liverpool; Adonie, (Biron) Bosse, Bremen; brig Catherina, (Meek) Kross, Cork and a market, schr E S Janes, Westcott, Philadelphia.

Arr 3d ships Andover, Berry, New York; Daylight, Wildron, Newport, Walee 16th Nov; bark Eliza Ann, Lochead,
London, 17th Nov.

Towed to see Dec 28 ship Otseonthe, brig Adams Gray,
NEW BEDFORD—Arr Jan S bark Robert Pennell, Stanton, Cardenas Dee 18, for Borton. Cld schr Marcia, WinsNEW BEDFORT—Sid Jan 5 schrs Kossuth, Small, New
York, James, Taylor, Richmond,
NEW PORT—In port Jan 8, 85/ AM, schr Challenge, May
thews, Eastport for Nork.

NEW LONDON—Arr Jan 6 schrs H N Williams, Puffer,
Fayal for Boston; El Dorado, Barlow, Millstone Point
for Wilmington, NC; Octavia, Simonson, Rockland for
NYork.

Fayat 101
for Winnington, NC; Octavia, Simonson, Rockland 102
N York.
PHILADELPHIA—Arr Jan S. PM, bark Venesucia, Devis, Laguara Dec 14, via Porto Cabello 18th, steamer E Sandford, Sandford, Nyerk. Cite schre Glassblower, Allen; El
Maheuy, Robinson, and J H Deputy, Winsmore, N York,
PROVIDENCE—Sid Jan S schr Nightingals, Hull, New York.

FURTLAND—Cid Jan 6 ship Sylvanus Blanchard, (new of Tarmouth, 1:121 17:95th tons.) Peres N Blanchard, Mobile; his processed (new statements of the Statement of Stateme

takapas.

SAN FRANCISCO—In port Dec 9 ship James Edward, tof sail in a few days for Callao.

ST MARKS—Arr prev to Dec 28 schr Elizabeth, Williama, NYork Below 28th, a brig, supposed the Mary, from do.

SALEH—Arr Jan 8 bark Riisabeth, Hall, Bertram, Zanniber Sept 23. Mozambique Oct 12, 32 Heisens Nor 19; brig Gagelle, Willis, Cayqan, via Turks Islants and Vinorard.